

A

REVIEW OF THE Affairs of FRANCE:

Purg'd from the Errors and Partiality of *Newf-Writers* and
Petty-State-men, of all Sides.

Tuesday, July 25. 1704.

AGrave Objector comes in now and demands, but what is all this to the English and Dutch, and what have they to do with the Quarrel between the Kings of Sweden and Poland; and last of all, if it be, what is it to the Matter in Hand, the Encrease of the French Power?

Patience, and the Process of the Story, will answer these Questions of Course. The King of Poland is our Confederate, a Member of the Grand Alliance; one, that whatever he has done to the Swede, would have affisht the Emperor with all his Forces against the growing Power of France, as appears by the Assistance he did spare him last Year, notwithstanding his own Streights, and therein we are all concern'd.

And as we have been very particular on the Royal Progenitors of the Swede, and their Glorious Actions, let us consider the King of Poland, tho' the Changing his Religion, a thing we have nothing to do with in this Quarrel, may have prejudic'd us against his Person.

He is the Great Grandson of that famous Elector of Saxony, who joyn'd Heart and Hand with the Great Gustavus Adolphus, in that War against Ferdinand II. in which the Liberties of Germany, and the Protestant Religion were resumed from the Tyranny of the House of Austria; and who help'd to deliver Europe from Universal Slavery, then as much fear'd from the Austrian, as now from the Bourbone Rake;—That Prince who first dar'd to take up Arms a-

gainst the Emperor when all was desperate, who form'd the Conclusions of Leipsick, and could never be prevail'd upon to renounce them, when all the rest of the Members of that League, the brave Landgrave of Hesse excepted, were frighted out of them by Count Tilly: That Prince who join'd his Forces with Gustavus Adolphus, and with him fought the terrible and bloody Battle of Leipsick, where Tilly and Popery were utterly routed together, which they never recovered; and from whence the Protestant Religion dates its Restoration in Germany.

He is the Grandson of that Great Elector of Saxony, who march'd at the Head of his own Army, and at his own Charge, to save the City of Vienna; and tho' as a Protestant, he receiv'd some Personal Affronts there, yet chose to bear any Indiguity, rather than not beat the Turks out of Germany; in which his Troops had a great Share; and next to the King of Poland, deserv'd most of Christendom.

He is the Son of that brave Prince who commanded the Imperial Army on the Rhine, and made Two successful Campaigns against the French, in which he was always forwardest to supply the common Affairs at his own Expence, and with the Blood of his Subjects.

Nor is he without his Personal Merit, having Two Years commanded the Imperial Army in Hungaria, and fought the famous Battle of Zenta, in which he overthrew the Grand Seignior in Person and 150000 Turks, kill'd 30000 upon the

the Spot, took all their Tents and Baggage, 160 Pieces of Cannon, and kill'd two Turkish Bassa's with his own Hand.

If the Memory of the House of *Saxony* has any Merit, or bears any Regard with Posterity, the present King of *Poland* ought not to be forsaken and sacrific'd to the Ambition and Fury of a Prince that will hear no Reason.

But there are Reasons of greater Weight yet behind, the Interest of *Christendom* calls for some extraordinary Regard; the pushing this War to such violent Extremities robs the Confederacy of a powerful Member, of a hearty and vigorous Prince, who would soon turn the Scale upon the *Danube*, and check the *French* Power, if he were disengag'd from this cruel and revengeful Enemy at his Back.

This brings me close to the Point, and discovers how the *Swedes* are the present Support of the *French* Power.

I have been told, that when some Arguments have been urg'd to the King of *Sweden* with more Warmth than usual, to bring him to Moderation in the Pursuit of this War, his Answer has been, That if the Confederates offer him any Violence in this Matter, he will joyn with the *French*, or to that Effect; whether it be true or not as to Fact, I do not affirm; 'tis true in the Event, and he serves the *French* Interest now in Effect, equally to his assisting him with 30000 Men.

How many Offers has the King of *Poland* rejected of this Nature? If he would have joyn'd with the *French*, I could easily tell several Consequences very prejudicial to the Confederacy, and very advantageous to himself, which would have happened, particularly if *Danzick* had not wanted Relief and Support to have prevented her falling into the ravenous Hands of the *Swedes*.

And perhaps *Thorn* had not been lost. And here I cannot but observe the Treatment the brave Garrison of that City receiv'd from the *Swedes* after they surrendred as Prisoners of War, the Barbarities they were treated with on Board the *Swedish* Ships, where they were starv'd with Hunger, expos'd to Extremities of Cold, the wounded undres'd, the poor Creatures whose frozen Limbs rotted from their Bodies, denied so much as Ministers for the Comfort of their Souls. I refer the Reader for the Particulars, to the Letter written by the *Saxon* General to Count *Piper* the *Swedish* General; the Contents whereof, would move the Heart of a harden'd *Tartar*, and is a Shame to Christianity and humane Nature.

And all this to Prisoners of War who had only done their Duty to their Prince, and defended a Town like Men of Honour.

I confess this is not usual among the *Swedes*, who generally are Men of more Humanity; and I am oblig'd in Honour to the Rest of the King of *Sweden*'s Character, to believe, it was not by his Direction or with his Knowledge: I am very sure from Numerous Instances of the Dangerous Treatment of his Enemies, the Great *Gustavus Adolphus* would have abhor'd and severely punish'd the Usage of his Enemies in this sort, in the best of his Officers.

Thus it appears to me, as Confederates, the *English*, *Dutch*, Emperor, and all the Members of the Grand Alliance, are oblig'd in Honour, and above all, by their Interest, to defend the King of *Poland*; and, if possible, to reduce the *Swede* to settle the Peace of the North.

Had this been done, the Duke of *Marlborough* need not have march'd to the *Danube*, nor the *English* been put to the Charge and Hazard of venturing the Flower of their Forces, in a Country so remote from home.

The King of *Poland* would have Succour'd the Emperor with all his Forces, and have shown himself at the Head of 30000 Men, to have prevented all the Insults of the Haughty *Bavarians*.

The Circle of *Saxony* had sent her Quota to the Imperial Army on the *Rhine*, and perhaps helpt to compell other Princes to do the like.

It would be a Book by itself to set down the Alterations this Northern Peace would make, in the Affairs of *Europe*; what a Change the Powerful Assistance of *Poland* and *Saxony* would make at the Court of *Vienna*, and what Advance the Confederate Armies would have made in other places; in the mean time *Italy* would not have been abandon'd, nor the Duke of *Savoy* driven to the present Extremities.

The King of *Prussia*, who is now oblig'd to to keep an Army on the Frontiers of *Poland*, would have been at Liberty to have spar'd those Forces to the *Rhine* or the *Danube*.

Even the King of *Sweden* himself, who has not declar'd himself against the Confederates, might have been prevail'd with to come in, or if not heartily to joyn in the Alliance, yet at least to have sent his Quota for the Territories he holds in *Germany*, and perhaps for Money to have supply'd the Emperor or the States with 15 or 20000 Men.

What

What could Europe have wisht, that would not have been the consequence of this Peace, and yet the Swede be as Great and as Glorious as he can now be, and end the War as much to his advantage as it can be possible for him to do, by setting another Prince upon the Polish Throne?

If his design be the Polish Crown, as some imagin, of whom I profess I cannot help being one, nor am I convinc'd of the contrary by the Election we now hear of; but if this should

at last appear to be his Design, tho' his Reasons are the stronger, why he refuses all Peace and Mediation, yet the Reasons are ten fold more strong, why the whole Confederacy should joyn to prevent it.

If I am enquir'd of how it shall be prevented and what Methods the Confederates ought to take to restrain the Ambitious Designs of the Swedes; I answer in general, they are several, they are plain, they are easy, and it cannot be in the Power of France to prevent them.

ADVICE from the Scandalous CLUB.

The Author of the *True Born English-man* was summon'd before the Club, upon the Complaint of a Poor Hawker who was sent to Bridewell lately.

The Poor Woman had cry'd abundance of Scoundrell Papers, *Trips to the Devils Summer-house*, *High Flyer*, *Low Flyer*, and the like, all as written by the Author of the *True Born English-man*, for which he made complaint to the Magistrate, and had laid hold of this one, by way of Example.

The Woman insisted, that he was the Author of it, and Summon'd in *W—n, B—d, R—d, H—H—C—E—* and a Crowd of Printers to justifie it; They having order'd her to cry it so, and told her 'twas true; but when the Poor Woman wanted her Vouchers, none of them would appear.

The Author to prove the Negative in the particular Paper which the Woman was taken with, viz. *The Picture of a High Flyer*, produc'd the very Paper, varied only in a few Proper Names, Printed above *20* years ago, being Written by *Harry Care*, and call'd, *The Character of a Tory*.

The Society pitied the Poor Woman, and let her go; but resolv'd that the Printers should stand Convict'd of *PETTY FORGERY*, and be Bound once a Week to repeat the following Lines, *ala Penitent*, as a further satisfaction to the Author.

The Mob of Wretched Writers stand,
with Storms of Wit in every Hand;
They Bait my Mem'ry in the Street,
And Charge me with the Credit of their Wit.
I bear the Scandal of their Crimes,
My Name's the Hackney Title of the Times.

Hymn, Song, Lampoon, Ballad and Pasquinade,
My Recens Memory invade;

*My Muse must be the Whore of Poetry,
And all Apollo's Bastards laid to me.*

Elegy on the Author of the True Born English-man, P. 6, 7.

After this a Debate happen'd, how to prevent the like for the future; but some difficulties appearing, the said Author told them he would propose a method to make it plain to all the Town.

And first declaring, that he wrot nothing but what has fairly been Publisht as his own, and as he hopes he shall never write any thing that he shall either be afraid or ashame'd to own; so what ever he writes for the future shall have his Hand fairly set to it, that every body may know it, and wishes all Authors were oblig'd to do the like.

And tho' he cannot believe his Friends, nor hardly his Enemies very forward to think him concern'd in any of the Shams cryed about the Streets in his Name; yet for the future, they will be certain when they do not see his Hand to a Paper, that 'tis none of his, and they that will Print his Name to their own, as some have done, must do it at their Peril.

A Man was brought before the Society for saying the D— of M— would not pretend to attack the *Bavarian* and *French Army*; and that therefore he had as good come home again, and the like.

The Society began to take him for one of those ill-natur'd People, that are always prophesying evil Tydings; and who think, because our Designs and Foreign Expeditions, use to miscarry, they must still do so, and were preparing to treat him as he deserv'd; but being willing first to hear what he had to say for himself, they call'd him in.

The Man own'd the Words, and told the Society he spoke it in Respect to the D—, knew—

ing him to be a Great General; and that on the contrary he must be a Madman to attack the French Army; and he would appeal to the Society, at the same time pulling out a printed Paper, which lays, the French and Bavarian Army were making a Ditch round their Camp so Foot wide, and so Foot deep—— and he thought the D——l must be in them that ventur'd to attack them. Post-Script to the Post-Boy, July 17. the Society finding the Jest of it, quipps'd the Man, and left the World to vie the News-writer as they thought it.

The Reader is desir'd to correct the Press in the following Particulars in our Review No. 29. Pag. 171. Col. 1. Line 11. for Le Charte blanche read La Carte blanche; Pag. 172. Col. 1. Line 4. for Lovers read Lovers; ib. Line 5. read prompts; ib. Lines 9. read Idol's; ib. Line 13. dele for; ib. Line 14. for Lady read Lady's,

A Dvertisements are taken in by J. Matthews, in Pukengon-Court in Little-Britain.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

This Day is publish'd,
A Letter from the Dead Thomas Brown to the living Heraclitus, with Heraclitus Riden's Answer. To which is added, the last Will and Testament of Mr. Thomas Brown, Archi-Poeta Celebrissimi; wherein are inserted the several Legacies he bequeathed to the Poets that survive him. Sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster. price 6 d.

THE Milan Predictions, for the Year 1704. Containing surprizing Events that Threaten Europe, & from the Present War. By Seignor Piscatore, The Famous Italian Astrologer; who has foretold more things which came to pass, for these three Years last past, than any other Artist in Europe. Sold by J. Nutt. price 3 d.

There is now publish'd, The Sets of Heraclitus Riden, containing 63, which were writ in opposition to John Luis'bin's Commonwealth Observator; and which afford him and Countryman. Some enoughto pick on till next Michaelmas.

A Dutiful Letter, proving that the Nonjurors are no Schismatics. price 3 d.

Just publish'd,

A New Test of the Church of England's Honesty, price 6 d.

Now in the Press,

THE Mask of Moderation pull'd off the foul Face of Occasional Conformity; being an Answer to a late Poisonous Pamphlet, Entitl'd Moderation still a Virtue: Wherein the late Reasonings and Shuffling Arguments of that

Author is plainly laid open and Confuted. price 1 s.

THE Almirante of Castile's Manifesto. Containing, I. The Reasons of his Withdrawning himself out of Spain. II. The Intrigues and Management of the Cardinal Portocarrero, and Don Manuel d'Arias, about the Will of King Charles the Second, to Advance the Duke d' Anjou to the Possession of that Crown. III. The Government of Cardinal Portocarrero, &c. after the King's Death. IV. The Designs of France against Spain. V. The Manner of the Admiral's making his Escape into Portugal. VI. And his Proceedings at Lisbon. faithfully Translated from the Original Printed in Spanish at Lisbon, since the Arrival there of King Charles III. Lond: Printed, and sold by J. Nutt, near Stationers-Hall. 1704. Cassandra, Numb. II. is Publish'd. price 1 s. 6 d.

++ A Doctor in Physick Cures all the Diseases and Indispositions in Venereal Persons, by a most easie, safe, and expeditious Method; and of whom any Person may have Advice, and a perfect Cure, let his or her Disease be of the longest Date: He likewise gives his Advice in all Diseases, and prescribes a Cure. Dr. MARBOROUGH, (a Graduate Physician) in Great Knights-Ridder-street, near Coburg Commons.

Lives English and Foreign: Containing the History of the most Illustrious Persons of our own and other Nations from the Year 1550, to the Year 1690. By several hands; who have been assist'd in the Work with many private Memoirs. In two Volumes in 8vo. The English Lives are, William Lord Burleigh, Sir Walter Raleigh, George Duke of Buckingham, Marquis of Montrass, Oliver Cromwel, Duke of Hamilton, General Blake, Duke of Albemarle, Earl of Shaftesbury, Duke of Monmouth. Printed for B. Took, at the Middle-Temple-Gate in Fleet-street, and W. Davis, at the Black-Bull in Cornhill; and sold by J. Nutt near Stationers-Hall. 1704.

Just publish'd,

WHereas Notice has been given in the Gazette, and other Papers, of a Collection then making of all the remarkable Accidents of the late dreadful Storm; the said Book is now in the Press, and will be publish'd next Week, from the most Authentick Accounts sent up from almost all Parts of the Kingdom by several Curious Gentlemen, especially of the Clergy; according to the Invitations of the aforesaid Advertisements: Together with the particular Losses in the Navy. Printed for George Sanbridge in Little Britain, and Sold by J. Nutt near Stationers-Hall.